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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production & Marketing Administration
Reports & Special Programs Division
821 Market Street, Room 555
San Francisco 3, California
Western Region

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FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM---AT HOME AND ABROAD
(R&SPD SCRIPT NO. 79)

Use of this weekly series has been cleared for time by the Office of War Information over the following radio stations: Z-Bar Network, Montana, KRBM, Bozeman; KGIR, Butte; KPFA, Helena; KFBC, Cheyonne, Wyoming; KDYL, Salt Lake City, Utah; KPHO, Phoenix, Arizona; KXL, Portland, Oregon; KIDO, Boise and KRLC, Lewiston, Idaho; KGA, Spokane, Washington.

District and State Directors are urged to time all scripts in advance. News releases from this office are a good source of additional news items:

SUBJECT: Points For Used Fat Boosted
More Shortening, Cooking Oils, Soap
More Meat For Civilians
Feeding Liberated Countries

All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to broadcast.

MUSIC UP AND UNDER

ANNCR: Good_____, friends. We bring you another of our weekly broadcasts about food. Now that Victory is here, everyone of us wants to do everything he or she can, to help this great nation of ours in the reconversion to peacetime living. Our government still has a tremendous food management job ahead. How is it handling this job? And what can you do to help? You'll find out if you listen each week to:

PMA: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM....AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ANNCR: And now here is_____ _____, assistant state director for the Production and Marketing Administration, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. What's new on the home food front this week,_____?

PMA: Great news,_____. The Government has increased the point bonus for used fat from <u>two</u> to <u>four</u> points a pound.

ANNCR: Say! That <u>is</u> good news! And I think it'll prove to housewives that Uncle Sam wasn't fooling when he said that the Fat Salvage program is just as important <u>now</u> as it was during the war.

PMA: Yes...we're still facing a serious shortage of industrial fats and oils ...our 1945 supply of industrial fats will be millions of pounds less than it was last year. That's why the number of ration points of used household fats has been raised to four points a pound. Housewives will still receive four cents in addition to 4 points, for each pound of used fats they turn in to their butchers.

ANNCR: And as I understand it, homemakers won't just be helping the government when they turn in their used fats....they'll be doing themselves a favor too. Isn't that right?

PMA: You bet it is,_____. American housewives can do a lot to speed up the return of plentiful supplies of soap to their grocers' shelves. Not only soap, but a great many other products. Fats are used in the manufacture of hundreds of things we all want....nylon stockings, electrical appliances, upholstery, tires, automobiles....there's practically no end to the list.

ANNCR: And the more fats we save, the quicker we'll get those important items ....is that it?

PMA: Go to the head of the class,_____. Yes, we'll not only be able to buy these products sooner, but in greater abundance. Already, a few consumer products are appearing in larger quantities. Take shortening and cooking oils, for example. Just a few days ago, (October 1) the Government increased the quota for the use of fats and oils in the production of civilian supplies of shortening, cooking and salad oils. From now on, we'll get nine per cent more of these items. At the same time, quotas for the manufacture of soap were increased three per cent.

ANNCR: If we're so short of fats and oils, what made these increases possible?

PMA: A good question,_____. Military cutbacks and releases of Government stockpiles are the two big reasons. Naturally, the military won't need the tremendous supplies it used during the war. Then, we've stopped Lend-Lease. These two factors helped ease the shortage of fats and oils. But don't kid yourself...total supplies of fats and oils are a lot smaller than they were a year ago. Factory and warehouse stocks are also lower. And we're producing and importing less than we did in 1944.

ANNCR: But we do look for a gradual increase in the supply of fats and oils next year, don't we?

PMA: A gradual increase is right.....it won't be fast. The fats and oils situation will improve somewhat in 1946, as military needs decrease further and imports increase. Total production from domestic materials is likely to be slightly larger than in 1945. Of course, we base this on present crop and livestock indications. Supplies of soap fats will be moderately larger as we resume imports of copra from the Philippines and possible palm oil from the East Indies. Also, we hope for an increase in butter production and lard output.

ANNCR: Well, it all boils down to the fact that if we want to get the items we want and need back on the market quickly and in greater quantities, we'll have to cooperate with the Government and keep on saving our used household fats.

PMA: I don't think a lot of people realize just how important fats and oils are in the manufacture of these consumer products.

ANNCR: Then this would be a good spot for you to explain it to them,_____.

PMA: Let's take a few examples. About 40 per cent of the total allocation of fats and oils for inedible and industrial uses goes to make civilian soaps. Another 13 per cent to the manufacture of soaps for industrial purposes.

ANNCR: And the balance?

PMA: The rest goes into the production of paints and varnishes, printing inks, textiles and leather, rubber, pharmaceuticals, putty...and many, many more necessary products. Here's something else I'll bet a lot of people don't know,..every electrical appliance uses wire...and industrial fats and oils and soap are essential to wire-drawing.

ANNCR: That's a new one to me. Go on.

PMA: Most products are painted, enameled or varnished. Industrial fats, or glycerine made from industrial fats, are needed to make these paints, enamels and varnishes. The synthetic rubber program uses tremendous quantities of soap...and soap, as you know, requires industrial fats in its manufacture. All textiles at some stage in their production require washing...more soap.

ANNCR: I'd say that almost everything we use in our daily lives needs industrial fats and oils...or their products...to manufacture.

PMA: You're right. And that's why it's so important that we have an adequate supply on hand if we want to reach peacetime levels of production and give everyone a chance to enjoy the products they've had to do without during the war.

ANNCR: Well, you've certainly convinced me of the need for continuing to save and turn in used household fats. And with the added incentive of four ration points for every pound of used fat, I'm sure that you'll have no argument with housewives. (PAUSE) Do you have any more good news for us this _____?

PMA: As a matter of fact, I do. Civilians will get more meat in the fourth quarter of 1945, thanks to a change in the allocation.

ANNCR: How does that compare with our meat supply last year?

PMA: It's about the same....each of us will get almost 148 pounds of meat.... but here's the important thing...we'll get 22 pounds more than the average for the pre-war years of 1935 to 1939. And this 148 pound allocation is an increase over the amount of meat each of us was allowed in the second and third quarters of 1945.

ANNCR: Could you break that down into percentages for us?

PMA: Gladly. The new civilian allocation is nearly 30 percent more than the amount allocated for the third quarter of this year....and 28 per cent more than that of the second quarter.

ANNCR: I suppose the reduction in military requirements made this possible.

PMA: Yes....and the seasonal increase in livestock marketing is also a primary factor for the "more meat on the table" order. Compared with the same period last year, present military requirements have been cut over 50 per cent.

ANNCR: Do we expect larger marketing of cattle this year?

PMA: Yes....you see, the October-December quarter is normally the season of greatest meat production. Marketing of cattle, lambs and hogs reach their peaks at that time. This year, record numbers of cattle are expected to be marketed and a major portion of the meat supply will be beef.

ANNCR: More beef for meat-hungry civilians.

PMA: That's right. As things stand now, more beef will be available to civilians in the next few months than at any time since Pearl Harbor. Here's why. Government meat-buying has been greatly reduced since the close of the war. Since a high percentage of the meat taken by the Government has been beef, the reduction in Government buying means...more beef for civilians.

ANNCR: How about other kinds of meat? Can we expect to get more pork, for example?

PMA: There'll be some improvement in the pork supply when the peak for hogs is reached later this fall....and a little more lamb, veal and mutton may be expected from Government cutbacks.

ANNCR: I'd say our meat picture is definitely on the up-grade. But of course, we'll still be supplying meat to the liberated areas.

PMA: Yes, the liberated countries, the United Kingdom and other export claimants will receive nearly 10 percent of our total meat allocation. U.S. Civilians, naturally, will get the largest amount...over 77 per cent, to be exact. A little over 12 per cent will be allocated to the military...and U. S. territories will receive less than one per cent.

ANNCR: The increase in ration points for used fat and the increase in available meat supplies certainly tie in together. Mrs. America will have more ration points for meat if she really concentrates on scraping, skimming and scooping that used fat from her pots and pans...and turning it in to her butcher.

PMA: The stepped-up meat supply carries other glad tidings, too,_____. The OPA recently announced that ration points would be eliminated on all lower grade cuts of meat....except pork. Frankfurters, canned meats and cold cuts will also be point free from now on.

ANNCR: All in all, it looks like the good old days are staging a comeback, at least as far as eating is concerned.

PMA: We have a lot to be thankful for here in America. We've never really experienced starvation and want as many of our allies have. I think that all of us need to be reminded that the need for food abroad is still very real...and that food is one of the keys to world peace.

ANNCR: That's very true,_____. We're so apt to forget that other people aren't as lucky as we in the matter of food...when we have plenty of good things to eat on our dinnertables.

FMA: We still have a lot of problems to face in helping to feed the wartorn countries. Just because the war has ended...it isn't going to be easy to get food to the places where it is needed.

ANNCR: How's that?

FMA: For example, there are big problems in transportation and distribution. The war destroyed docks, freight yards, railroad lines, river barges and warehouses. In countries that were actually under enemy control, the economic machinery was disrupted...and that will tend to prevent proper distribution of food. Even if we can get the food inside a country, it's often difficult to get it spread around the country...to all the places where it is needed.

ANNCR: Now that Lend-Lease has been stopped and emergency feeding by Allied troops is greatly reduced, just how will the needy countries pay for the food they receive from the United States?

FMA: There are two methods of payment. First, countries which have some financial resources may pay for the American food they get by the use of cash credit. Second, those unable to pay can receive aid from UNRRA .....the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

ANNCR: That sounds simple enough.

FMA: But it isn't....you see UNRRA has already used up all the funds available to it....to buy food for export to needy countries.

ANNCR: Isn't there some way UNRRA can get more funds for such an important program as this?

PMA: If Congress appropriates an additional 550 million dollars in the next few months, substantial increases can be made in our contributions of food to UNRRA. This would complete the United States' quota of one billion, 350 million dollars that was authorized in 1944.

ANNCR: Well, let's hope we meet that quota....and soon, too.

PMA: Here's another problem in financing these shipments of food abroad. At the moment, we can't increase substantially the quantities of food allocated to paying governments...because postwar financial arrangements haven't been completed. In the United States, these arrangements are now being considered by the State and Treasury Departments. The amount of food we're able to send abroad to countries which can pay, will depend on how quickly these arrangements are made.

ANNCR: It looks as though we have a big job ahead of us on this business of helping feed other countries.

PMA: It is going to be a big job, _____. But let's not get the idea that these problems can't be solved. We just want it understood that no one can sit down and decide that so much of this food and that food is needed...and quick as a flash...that's the amount we'll send. This is a job we'll all have to tackle together. The better we cooperate the sooner we can relieve the suffering of thousands of people...and the faster we can go along the road to lasting peace.

ANNCR: And there you have it, friends, this week's report on home front food activities. _____ _____, of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be back again soon (next week at this same time) to give you current news and information on FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.....AT HOME AND ABROAD. And now,

an important message. Last year, a disastrous farm fire occurred somewhere in the nation EVERY 15 MINUTES! Eighty-five per cent of these farm fires are preventable and can be traced to pure carelessness. President Truman has designated the week of October 7 as Fire Prevention Week. This is an appropriate time to take stock of the major fire hazards in your home....and to take preventive measures against them. Let's avoid some of these fires this year. (PAUSE) This broadcast on America's food program is presented especially for _____ farmers and consumers.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production & Marketing Administration
Information Service
821 Market Street, Room 555
San Francisco 3, California
Western Region

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FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM---AT HOME AND ABROAD
(Weekly Script No. 80)

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District and State Directors are urged to time all scripts in advance. News releases from this office are a good source of additional news items:

SUBJECT: Protein Supply
War Food Orders
World Food Situation

All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to broadcast.

MUSIC UP AND UNDER

ANNCR: Good_____, friends. We bring you another of our weekly broadcasts about food. Now that Victory is here, everyone of us wants to do everything he or she can, to help this great nation of ours in the reconversion to peacetime living. Our government still has a tremendous food management job ahead. How is it handling this job? And what can you do to help? You'll find out if you listen each week to:

PMA: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM....AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ANNCR: And now here is_____ _____, assistant state director for the Production and Marketing Administration, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. And will it be more good news this week,_____, about an improving food supply?

PMA: I'll let you and our listeners be the judge of that. Any of you folks who've been out in the farming country since gas rationing went off the books probably were glad to see the large pens of turkeys. And what you'll be more pleased to know, is that a good number of these birds are destined for your own dinnertables, come the holidays.

ANNCR: I gather from that, _____, the government is no longer taking all the turkeys for the armed forces.

PMA: You're quite right. This year's crop is expected to be a record-breaker ....or, at least, near that mark. So, the armed forces will be able to get what they need on the open market...and civilians can also expect to do the same. However, if the armed forces should find that their open market purchases are not adequate, some sort of a priority order may have to be set up.

ANNCR: That's how it should be. We still want to be sure that the men and women in uniform, no matter where they are stationed throughout the world, get a good old-fashioned American holiday dinner when Thanksgiving and Christmas roll around. (PAUSE) So far, the word's all good on food today, _____.....what's next?

PMA: From all appearances, Americans won't have to worry about our supply of protein foods from now on. Civilians are getting more meat....the set-aside order on processed chickens in nine eastern states was terminated, the first of the month....so there should be more poultry for everyone, too. And the set-asides of dry beans for the military and other Government purchases was terminated. However, this year's supply is slightly less than last year's....so civilians can expect about the same amount as they had in 1944..

ANNCR: And I suppose that any future purchases of chicken and dry beans by the military or the Government will be made in the open market....as with turkeys.

PMA: That's right. The termination of these set-asides is right in line with the Department of Agriculture's policy to lift wartime controls on food marketing at the earliest possible moment. Out of the total of 170 food orders issued during the war, less than sixty are now in effect.

ANNCR: Looks as if the Department of Agriculture is moving right along on this policy.

PMA: Yes, we are. But, like many other wartime controls these war food orders can't all be lifted overnight. Say, going back to the general subject of protein foods, or Group 5, as it's listed on the Basic Seven Food chart...looks as though we may have a little more canned fish. At any rate, the allocation for the year's period beginning last July 1st has been substantially increased. This means more canned fish for civilians and for foreign relief feeding.

ANNCR: I suppose this is another instance of where lower requirements from the armed forces mean larger supplies for civilians...

PMA: Yes...partly that we have a higher production...but mainly that military needs have been cut back sharply to one-third of what they took the previous year.

ANNCR: And that's why canned fish now has lower point values under rationing.

PMA: But even so, the world supply of canned fish is still short...and the amount available to this country is far less than our combined foreign and home needs.

ANNCR: Then how does it happen that U. S. civilians can have more fish, under these circumstances?

PMA: Mainly because the early end of the war opened the way for imports. We are getting 5 million pounds of sardines from Spain and Portugal...4 million pounds of canned shellfish from Canada...and ten million pounds of sardines from Norway. Incidentally, these will be the first shipments of fish out of Norway, since the beginning of the war .

ANNCR: Norway must be making a good recovery after liberation from Nazi control .....I still remember some of the things you told us about the meagre diet the Norwegians had last winter....but this sounds like a different and much better story for Norway this coming winter.

PMA: ....A very much better story. Norway has done a remarkable recovery job.

Before the war, you know....from 1937 to 1939, we imported an average of more than ten million pounds of fish, packed in airtight containers, from Norway each year. Most of this was canned sardines and herring.

ANNCR: This resumption of foreign trade by a country that was so badly hurt by Nazi occupation, is certainly encouraging,_____.

PMA: And Norway is really "going to town"...After only three months of liberation, Norway was supplying large quantities of materials critically needed by other countries....metals, minerals and fertilizers. And, in turn, to speed her own recovery, she was importing large quantities of food, textiles, building materials, trucks and other badly needed items ....And paying for them in cash.

ANNCR: That's all very good news. But what about the rest of Europe, as we go into this first winter after the end of the war?

PMA: Still not so good. The forecast for the 1945-46 crop year is lower production and diminishing stocks of farm grown food...three per-cent less than the pre-war average in terms of calories. In the countries that were battlefronts, the situation is worse than this three per-cent less would indicate, particularly in the city areas. The food outlook is still serious in continental Europe...production about 25 per-cent below pre-war. European countries as a whole...not including the Soviet Union...will be short about 18 million tons of having the food needed this year to maintain rations moderately above wartime levels in liberated areas. And this shortage won't be any help in preventing disease and unrest among the urban populations in the conquered areas.

ANNCR: It's no wonder, then, that President Truman recently told the American people "We must help Europe to the limit of our strength".

PMA: Then in the Far East, the story is about the same..although the general food outlook is somewhat less serious than in Europe. China, for instance, will be short about two million tons of wheat and rice needed to prevent an acute shortage in its urban areas. India is in a similar predicament. Food must be imported by the Philippines, Ceylon and possibly the Netherlands East Indies to meet shortage problems in those areas.

ANNCR: So here we are with a horn of plenty while the rest of the world goes hungry.

PMA: Now, wait a minute...That sounds as if we are not trying to get food to the rest of the world. Having the food is one thing, but getting it where it's needed is another. The problem in Europe is distribution.. As I mentioned last week, it will take considerable time to repair the docks and railroads...to build warehouses. and to get the mechanism re-established for the transportation of goods from the port areas inland.

ANNCR: Guess I was a bit hasty in my remarks,_____. After all, this problem of foreign relief feeding isn't as simple as the average person might think. At the outbreak of the Pacific war, we had the same problem of plenty of food here, while our fighting men were badly off because there weren't enough cargo ships to get the food to them.

PMA: Exactly. As U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson pointed out recently, "Supplying American food to help relief hunger abroad is a job that all of us must tackle together -- Congress, the executive agencies of the Federal Government, UNRRA, the foreign countries involved, and the whole body of common people in the United States and the United Nations".

ANNCR: In other words, we won't be doing the job alone....the United Nations will pool its resources to solve the food problem...just as it pooled its resources to win the war.

PMA: Well, for example, under an international agreement, canned fish from sources other than the United States is available for relief feeding and for paying governments in Europe. Canada, South America, and Norway as I mentioned a while back, are supplying sizeable amounts of canned fish for these needs.

ANNCR: By the way, going back to the food supply in the Far East....how about Japan?....seems to me I heard something about a very serious situation there.

PMA: That's true. The decrease in food production in Japan is almost as great as in continental Europe. Domestic production will not meet that country's minimum requirements. And in areas formerly occupied by the Japs, food production has also dropped because of shortages of fertilizer, draft power and labor, and the loss of export outlets. This serious world food supply will mean a heavy drawing on the surplus-producing countries like Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, and Sweden.

ANNCR: What about South America?

PMA: We can't know yet what their harvest will be...the crops for 1945-46 are now being planted. But probably the coming year's supply of food on the South American continent will be greater than last year when drought cut down production.

ANNCR: You mentioned Australia and New Zealand...tell me...are these countries still rationing food in order to provide more for export?

PMA: Yes....meats and dairy products are still rationed in those countries. Canada has resumed meat rationing to meet its export commitments. Denmark and Sweden are also rationing meat and dairy products to help solve our world food problem.

ANNCR: Seems like all shoulders are at the wheel, doesn't it?

PMA: That's what we need. You see, we have a world shortage in quite a few major food items...staples, you might call them...particularly rice, sugar, fats and oils. These commodities are in smaller supply than a year ago, and far below pre-war levels at the start of this current production and marketing year.

ANNCR: ....Which is, of course, the reason sugar and fats and oils are still being rationed here. While rice never has been such an important item in the American diet, we must remember it's used to a considerable extent in other parts of the world, especially the Far East.

PMA: In this country, rice marketing is controlled by a set-aside order. Beginning the first of this month, the set-aside on milled rice was reduced to 40 percent of the production, for military and Government purchase. And this reduction is expected to make larger supplies available for commercial handling, both in the home market and abroad. Recently, the Department has been buying rice principally for Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Now rice distribution in Puerto Rico is being returned to commercial channels.

ANNCR: What's the size of our rice crop this year?

PMA: Production has increased considerably during the war...and the current season's crop is expected to be close to 72 million bushels....which is a record high. However, domestic and export requirements during the 1945-46 marketing year are expected to be higher than supplies...so our carryover may be small at the end of the season.

ANNCR: Are we exporting considerable rice? ...that is, aside from what we're supplying our own territories....

PMA: Our exports and shipments during the war have been above pre-war levels... 38 million bushels in 1944-45, compared with 25 million bushels before the war. Exports to Cuba have been particularly high...and so have military shipments for overseas use. Prior to the war, you know, Cuba depended on substantial supplies from the Orient. And total exports during the present marketing year are expected to continue high.

ANNCR: Then our rice crop is still on a war-time basis.

PMA: Yes...and incidentally, so are several varieties of good eating apples grown in Oregon and Washington. The Department of Agriculture has announced a set-aside program on Delicious and Winesap varieties grown in the Wenatchee, Okanogan and Yakima areas of Washington, and Winesap, Delicious and Newtons grown in the Hood River area of Oregon. And the apples will go the Armed Forces.

ANNCR: If a set-aside is necessary...does that mean our apple supply is limited?

PMA: Yes...nationally, the crop is short this year...only slightly more than half of last year's. However, the Oregon and Washington crops are close to normal. But production in other parts of the country, particularly the East, is far below what is should be.

ANNCR: And there you have it, friends, this week's report on home front food activities. _____, of the Production & Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be back again soon (next week at this same time) to give you current news and information on FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM....AT HOME AND ABROAD. This broadcast on America's wartime food program is presented especially for_____farmers and consumers.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Production & Marketing Administration
Information Service
821 Market Street, Room 555
San Francisco 3, California
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FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM---AT HOME AND ABROAD
(Weekly Script No. 81)

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District and State Directors are urged to time all scripts in advance. News releases from this office are a good source of additional news items:

SUBJECT: "A" Awards
FAO
Fat Salvage

All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to broadcast.

MUSIC UP AND UNDER

ANNCR: Good _____, friends. We bring you another of our weekly broacasts about food. Now that Victory is here, everyone of us wants to do everything he or she can, to help this great nation of ours in the reconversion to peacetime living. Our government still has a tremendous food management job ahead. How is it handling this job? And what can you do to help? You'll find out if you listen each week to:

PAM: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.....AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ANNCR: And now here is _____ _____, assistant state director for the Production and Marketing Administration, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. What's on the docket for today, _____?

PMA: First, I want to give a well-deserved pat on the back to the management and workers in food processing plants throughout this country who did such a splendid job during the war....and whose work was rewarded by winning the Department of Agriculture "A" Achievement Award.

ANNCR: Isn't that the award that allows plants to fly a green flag with a big "A" on it?

PMA: The very same, _____. To all food processing plants winning the Government "A" Award, we have presented these green flags with the letter "A" symbolizing "achievement", and a white star in the corner indicating one year of outstanding accomplishment. For second-year performance, another star was added.

ANNCR: Now that the war is over, I suppose these awards won't be made any longer.

PMA: That's right. The program closed on September 15 of this year, _____.... with a national total of 439 "A" and 73 Star awards. There may be a few more than this when last minute entries before the closing date are acted upon.

ANNCR: You mean that during the program's existence, over four hundred food processing plants won recognition for their achievements?

PMA: Yes.....and we're mighty proud of the men and women who helped make those tributes possible...because the standards set up by the Government were very high. I might add that a great many other plants barely missed winning the honor. This demonstrates the superior performance of the entire food processing industry during the war.

ANNCR: Let's have a look at the standards the plants had to meet, _____, to win this important "A" Award.

PMA: Quantity and quality of production....in the light of available facilities ....were the first things the Government considered in making the awards.

ANNCR: What next?

PMA: Ingenuity and cooperation with the Government in developing and producing war food products....Cooperation with the Government in carrying out the purposes of various food purchase programs.

ANNCR: So far, that makes three qualifications. And the others?

PMA: Effective management...overcoming production obstacles, satisfactory management-labor relations, which included the avoidance of work stoppages. We also considered low absentee records, training of additional labor forces, accident prevention, and provision for health and sanitation.

ANNCR: Seems to me that if a plant met all those qualifications...it certainly should receive some sort of reward.

PMA: That's one of the reasons the Government established such a program,_____ to honor not only management and workers in those winning plants, but the farmers who did the tremendous production job.

ANNCR: We owe our farmers a large vote of thanks for keeping production at such a high level during the war and for meeting the goals set by the Government .....in spite of many obstacles.....labor and machinery shortages, for example.

PMA: Then we mustn't forget those farm and city housewives all over the country. They pitched in and performed a real war service in giving up a part of their valuable time to work in plants which needed extra help. School children and servicemen also did a splendid job by working part-time. Many of these people wear the "A" pin for their generous contributions.

ANNCR: The "A" pin...I presume...was awarded to workers, along with the flag.

PMA: Yes...all workers on the plant payroll at the time the award was presented...were entitled to wear this emblem.

ANNCR: What I'd like to know is...just how were these plants singled out for the award?

PMA: By a very simple procedure, _____. Any employee of the Department of Agriculture could nominate a plant for consideration, although nominations usually were made by regional directors or the home office in Washington, D. C. Then...a thorough investigation was made.

ANNCR: If the investigation found the plant worthy of the tribute, what happened next?

PMA: First, the nomination was sent to the proper regional office and reviewed ....then it was forwarded to Washington for two more reviews.

ANNCR: Say, that sounds pretty complicated.

PMA: It wasn't, really. We just wanted to make sure that only those plants which were fully qualified received the award.

ANNCR: Let's say that a plant met all qualifications...did you write it a letter to that effect?

PMA: Not only a letter, _____. We held a special ceremony at each winning plant. Usually, all the farmers who helped produce the food used by that plant...and all the people who worked there...were invited. A military speaker presented the flag to the plant officials and a member of the Department of Agriculture gave the "A" pin to representatives of the employees.

ANNCR: Quite an impressive ceremony, I'd imagine. And a big thrill to all those who helped make such a reward possible. (PAUSE) Incidentally, _____, how do the awards of the Western region stack up alongside the national total?

PMA: Very well. This region claims 126 "A" and 19 Star awards for its outstanding achievement in the food field.

ANNCR: How about the plants in this state...do you have figures on how many awards _____ (state) plants have received?

PMA: Yes, indeed. _____ (state) plants have won _____ "A" and _____ Star Awards for their unusual cooperation with the Government in helping to produce and process food for the war effort. A few additional western plants which qualified during the past year...before the program closed in September...are expected to win either one or the other honor.

ANNCR: Well, I take my hat off to the entire food processing industry...and to the farmers and part-time plant workers. They really backed the slogan, "food fights for freedom".

PMA: You bet they did, _____...and we'll be eternally grateful to all of them for the fine job they did during the war...and for the work they're continuing to do...because food will go a long way toward achieving the peace and security we've been working and fighting for.

ANNCR: Isn't this where that new organization...the Food and Agriculture Organization, I believe they call it...comes into the picture?

PMA: Yes...and the FAO is holding its first meeting in Quebec...so the world's food and agricultural problems are getting plenty of thorough consideration right now. The purpose of this organization, as you may know, is to bring about freedom from want the world over...

ANNCR: In other words, the fight for the four freedoms isn't over, just because the battles of World War II are over. And the FAO will help to make one of these freedoms, freedom from want, a reality.

PMA: That's right. FAO will be a part of the Economic and Social Council, which is a part of the international organization known as the United Nations. In world councils and international affairs, FAO will speak both for producers...the farmers, forest producers and fishermen...and for consumers. FAO is a permanent organization designed to prevent the kind of starvation and distress that have always afflicted millions of people, war or no war.

ANNCR: Well, exactly what will this new organization do? I thought the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was taking care of international food needs right now.

PMA: Perhaps you noticed that I mentioned FAO would be a <u>permanent</u> organization. UNRRA is a <u>temporary</u> set-up...a relief organization which is doing the immediate and urgent job of relieving the starvation and distress that have come out of the war. FAO is <u>not</u> a relief agency. Its one free contribution to the world will be information and advice...and only for those who request it.

ANNCR: Sort of an international clearing house on food and agriculture, is that it?

PMA: Something of that nature. This new organization will be a kind of expert consultant to various nations of the world on nutrition, on food, on agriculture...on forestry, and fisheries.

ANNCR: That's covering a pretty big field...a rather large theater of operations, I'd say.

PMA: It is a very broad operation...and a longtime one. We all know that the world needs a whole lot more food...the kinds of food that are listed in our Basic Seven food charts for healthful eating every day... more vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs and so on. And the world also needs better distribution of this food...and better methods of producing it. FAO is being set up to help achieve these objectives.

ANNCR: From what you've been telling us, I'm sure our listeners will want to watch the work of this first Food and Agriculture conference in Quebec. We're very anxious to prevent future wars...and we realize that wars grow out of hunger and want.

PMA: As President Truman said the other day, the Food and Agriculture Organization could contribute a share to world peace and security that could not be provided by any other body. And the President believes that the goal of the conference at Quebec will be met, if a substantial beginning is made toward the solution of the worldwide food problem in the next four or five years...and if the basic objectives are accomplished in a generation.

ANNCR: And that shows us how much of a longtime organization FAO is...and also how great the world food problem is, as a result of the war.

PMA: Speaking of food problems, we still have the fats and oils shortage to worry about. Yes, I know, you've heard that story before. But it doesn't minimize the need for real and continued conservation of these items. V-J Day left us alarmingly short of fats and oils...and we'll continue to be short for many months to come.

ANNCR: And yet, _____, so many people talk about how soon we can expect rationing of these items to end.

PMA: Well, if rationing is completely done away with...say in three months.... the consumer will find that the situation is intensified rather than eased. "First come, first served" would really be the motto for housewives when they went / looking for soap or cooking oils. No, I'm afraid we'll have to be rationed on fats and oils well into 1946.

ANNCR: I imagine many housewives figured that with the ending of the war, those items wouldn't be so [illegible].

PMA: And that's where they're wrong, _____. Fats and oils are very important to reconversion...in fact, they're essential. Without a sufficiently large stockpile...we'll have to wait just that much longer for adequate supplies of nylons, tires, textiles, soaps, pharmaceuticals, paints, paper, linoleum, lubricating oils...and scores of other necessities.

ANNCR: From what I've read, there doesn't seem to be much chance of any quick relief from imports.

PMA: Industry experts now in the Phillipines tell us that imports from that area cannot possibly be resumed in the near future. And here's something else...we Americans use about 10 million pounds of soap a day... that's three and a half billion pounds a year. We use this soap not only in our own homes, but for industrial purposes, too. We use it to make textiles, metals, leather, rubber and other products. So you can see that it's pretty important to manufacturers...as well as consumers. And since soap is made mainly from fats and oils...which are in such short supply... there's all the more reason to keep on saving and turning in used household fats.

ANNCR: Well spoken,_____! If every one of our listeners would promise herself to really concentrate on saving every bit of inedible fat she can...and to turn it in to her butcher for 4 cents and 4 ration points...I'll bet the total of fats collected from this state would increase tremendously.

PMA: I'm very happy to report that recent fat collections for the western region have taken a decided upswing. The grand total for August throughout the nine western states showed an increase of 70 thousand pounds over July. Although collections in some states went down a little ....the increase in others was substantial enough to offset them.

ANNCR: That's certainly good news. What's the score on _____ in the (state) latest collection report?

PMA: (LOCALIZE HIS ANSWER WITH FIGURES TAKEN FROM THE FAT SALVAGE PROGRESS REPORT #10 SENT TO YOU RECENTLY.)

ANNCR: And there you have it, friends, this week's report on home front food activities. _____, of the Production & Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be back again soon (next week at this same time) to give you current news and information on FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM....AT HOME AND ABROAD. This broadcast on America's wartime food program is presented especially for_____farmers and consumers.

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JAN 25 1946
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production & Marketing Administration
Information Service
821 Market Street, Room 555
San Francisco 3, California
Western Region

Approx. Time 15 min.
Oct. 24, 1945
District & State Directors
Can Fit to Alloted Time

422
F735

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM---AT HOME AND ABROAD
(Weekly Script No. 82)

District and State Directors are urged to time all scripts in advance. News releases from this office are a good source of additional news items:

SUBJECT: School Lunch

PARTICIPANTS: Announcer
PMA
School Lunch Representative

All Music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to broadcast.

MUSIC UP AND UNDER

ANNCR: Good _____, friends. We bring you another of our weekly broadcasts about food. Now that Victory is here, everyone of us wants to do everything he or she can, to help this great nation of ours in the reconversion to peacetime living. Our government still has a tremendous food management job ahead. How is it handling this job? And what can you do to help? You'll find out if you listen each week to:

PMA: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.....AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ANNCR: And now here is _____, assistant state director for the Production and Marketing Administration, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. With him, is _____, who serves on his staff as a school lunch representative. And you've guessed it, friends, their topic of conversation will be the school lunch program.

PMA: Thank you, _____. Of course, we know that school lunch isn't exactly a new topic of conversation to you listeners. But we do feel it's a subject of universal interest...because it's aimed at promoting the better health of the future citizens of this state.

SL REP: Furthermore, _____, farm folks who listen to this broadcast have a special stake in a program like school lunch. All farm folks are interested in any activity which requires the use of food. In the first place, they are in the food production business.
(name)

PMA: Yes, and when the food farmers grow is being consumed...they not only have a market....but the end objective of food production....which is food consumption...is also fulfilled.

SL REP: In other words, the better fed the population is, the wider a market the farmers have....

PMA: Well, yes.....One important feature of the present school lunch program .....is that it allows for a maximum purchase of local farm products by program sponsors. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is giving its assistance through financial reimbursement for part of the cost of each meal served. The manager of the lunch room makes her food purchases locally. And that's bound to benefit the local farmer.

SL REP: Particularly when another important feature of the lunch program is the serving of well-balanced meals. Now, the result of this is that all food groups in the Basic Seven are represented in the Type A & B lunches, fruits, vegetables, a protein food such as meat, fish, or cheese....milk, bread...and so on down the list....Thus, when a total of over (number) meals are served in (state) during a school term... as was the case last year....well it takes a lot of food.....

PMA: ....that's right...a lot of food that is produced on the farms and ranches of this state.

SL REP: And let's not forget the direct distribution side of the lunch program. The schools under contract with the Department of Agriculture are eligible to receive "extra rations", you might call it, from time to time. During the war, farm products purchased by the government for price support, or turned back when lend-lease requirements changed .....these products were made available to lunch programs.

PMA: Schools will continue to get commodities purchased under price support. Already this term, we've distributed nearly 200,000 pounds of potatoes in Oregon to schools and institutions...

SL REP: As I remember, _____ (name), most of these potatoes went to schools.

PMA: You're right. Of course, _____ (state) potato growers are pretty well aware of the importance of the widest possible market for their crop this year...since we have such a record national crop.

SL REP: By the way, our listeners might like to know the full story on direct distribution last year that is, the fiscal year which closed in June ...what other foods were supplied to schools and institutions...

THIS SECTION CHANGE TO FIT *- SUBSTITUTE INFORMATION ON DIRECT DISTRIBUTION IN YOUR STATE.

PMA: Believe they would...and I have those figures handy...for just that reason...here's the list...4,200 pounds of powdered eggs...

SL REP: .....which, on the basis of dozens of shell eggs...is equal to 13,440 dozen eggs...because 5 ounces of powdered eggs is equal to a dozen shell eggs.

PMA: And those powdered eggs are easy to use in the large quantity cooking you have to do, when you feed several hundred youngsters at lunch... especially for baked goods.

SL REP: Yes, and perhaps housewives will soon have powdered eggs available to them for baking cakes and preparing other dishes that require eggs... now that the war requirements for dehydrated foods are not as heavy. Say...we haven't gone very far down that list of foods distributed last term..

PMA: Well, here we go again...20 thousand and ten pounds of frozen egg yolks were also distributed.

SL REP: Here again, this was a concentrated food originally prepared for direct war use, but because of some emergency change in requirements, it was made available to schools. These frozen egg yolks were used in cooked dishes, too.

PMA: Also, in the line of poultry pro··ts, a total of 18,000 dozen fresh shell eggs were distributed. Then, in the fruit and vegetable line, close to 96,000 pounds of fresh peaches...and 200,000 pounds of onions..

SL REP: In connection with those peaches, _____ (name), I might mention that _____ (state) schools received these peaches in fresh form before the 1944-45 term opened. So, local groups cooperated in canning the peaches for the children's lunches during winter when the fruit supply isn't as plentiful.

PMA: And many other foods were canned for lunch programs during both the 1944 and 1945 canning seasons.

SL REP: Well, this past season, I'd estimate that approximately _____ cans of various fruits and vegetables were preserved at community centers for use this coming winter.

PMA: Incidentally, this community canning for lunch programs provided an important outlet for local fruits and vegetables...at the peak of the season when shipments were heaviest, and the transportation and labor situation was tight. These local abundances could be purchased from farmers by individual schools and processed very rapidly at the nearest center...thus preventing possible waste.

SL REP: Right here, _____ (name), I should hand a few bouquets to the many women who donated their services at the centers so their local school could have a good stock of canned goods for winter lunches. Certainly, the children will appreciate the variety in their lunches that all this volunteer work made possible.

PMA: And how, they will.....especially since the crop of apples is expected to be short this year. We can't count as much on the apple crop for our winter fruit as we usually do.

SL REP: Of course, we're all going to appreciate a good stock of canned food when winter comes...plenty of _____ homes will have a good supply (state) of fruits and vegetables, preserved by their own efforts at community conters.

PMA: Getting back to school lunch programs...along the line of actual operation...perhaps we should explain that this year's program will be handled much the same as last year's. This is the third year that Congress has made 50 million dollars available to help provide well-balanced noon meals for our nation's children while they're at school.

SL REP: Obviously, this 50 million dollars divided among the schools of the entire country isn't going to cover all the costs...and so, as in the past, the sponsor of each individual program is responsible for the bills.

PMA: .....which include the equipment costs, such operation costs as lunchroom manager and the cooks....and also the remaining food costs not covered by Uncle Sam's contribution...This contribution from the Federal Government, by the way, amounts to from 2 to 9 cents for each meal depending on the type of lunch served.

SL REP: That means 9 cents for a complete lunch with milk...six cents for what we call an "incomplete" lunch...and two cents when only a half pint of fresh milk is served.

PMA: I think we should point out, _____, that whether or not an (name) individual community has a lunch program, is entirely up to the people of that community. The U. S. Department of Agriculture works with state agencies and individual school lunch sponsors on certain administration phases regarding the Federal Government's assistance. But the responsibility for organizing the program...and for seeing that it operates effectively still rests with the individual community.

SL REP: In fact, we started out quite a few years ago calling this a "community shool lunch program"...and that's what it still is, in name and operation. We're only in the picture to help. And the size of the school is no limiting factor. There can be a school lunch program in the smallest rural one-room shool house...or in the largest city school.

PMA: During the '44-'45 school term, over _____ _____ children in (number) (state) both farm and city schools received the benefits of a well-balanced lunch at school. Of the total of _____ (total number of meals served in _____ nearly _____ of them were the complete Type "A" meal, term) (per-cent) sufficient to give each child a third to a half of its daily food requirements.

SL REP: This new term, of course, not all the local agreements with sponsors have been finally approved. But we're pleased to report that between ___and___ percent of the meals to be served under contracts already approved are the complete Type "A" lunches.

PMA: Probably a good many of our listeners would like to know just what it cost to provide over _____ for _____ school (total meals served) (state's) children last year...just how much help was received from the Federal Government...and what the rest of the bill was, for labor, equipment and other food expenditures. As one of our school lunch representatives, I'm sure you have that information well memorized, _____. (name)

SL REP: Yes...I believe I could give you a pretty fair accounting. The Federal Government contributed over _____ specifically for food. (amount)

PMA: How much did the total food bill run?

SL REP: It was a little over _____. Of course, that wouldn't include (amount) donations of food from local farmers, or from interested civic groups like the PTA's....

PMA: Now would it include government-donated foods such as the (egg products, peaches and onions)I mentioned a while ago.

SL REP: However, it seems to me that's a low cost...over _____ (number) meals fer _____ (amount) an average of about eleven cents a meal for the food itself.

PMA: However, the total food bill to the _____ (state) communities with such programs amounted to less than half that --- to about _____ (amount) when you subtract what the Federal government provided. But we do have to remember that food isn't the only cost for a lunch program.

SL REP: I should say it isn't! There are labor costs...for the lunchroom managers, the cooks, and other necessary workers. For the entire school year of '44-'45 the labor costs amounted to areund _____ (amount) for all the _____ (number) schools which had programs...But still, that's less than _____ (amount) cents a meal.

PMA: And there aren't many places in this country, if any, that could prepare and serve a meal for a labor cost of only _____ (amount) cents.

SL REP: I'm sure you're right about that. Let's not forget another cost which the sponsor bears....the cost of kitchen and lunchroom equipment and supplies.

PMA: Well, while you don't have to buy equipment very often...it's certainly true that stoves do finally wear out...or need repairs.

SL REP: Yes...and you may need pots and pans...or new dishes and tableware. In many communites , this problem is solved by local donations. Often the children may bring their own knives, forks and spoons to school at the start of a new term. And parents will donate utensils or dishes.

PMA: Now, this is the type of donation that comes under the heading of community interest. Why, I can remember when a lot of lunch programs first started...way back in the days when schools were using surplus commodities...that PTA's would hold kitchen showers. And there would be special social events in communities to raise money fer the various supplies that are needed to start a program.

SL REP: That's how the lunch program got started in one _____ community.
(state)
(SUBSTITUTE LOCAL STORY) It was "way back in the days" when schools used surplus commodities. This community started from scratch to set up a lunch program. The menfolks built the tables and benches. Someone donated an old stove. The women donated pots, pans, odd dishes and tableware...and even started by supplying the food. However, very early in the life of their program, these people found that they needed some outside assistance, if they were going to give the children full, well-balanced meals. And so they requested surplus commodities from the government.

PMA: A great many lunch programs started with that same pioneer spirit, too, _____ ...not only in _____ ...but all over the country.
(name) (state)

SL REP: Yes, and no doubt our rural listeners could contribute many such stories of pioneer days with the community school lunch program.

PMA: After all, these stories are examples of the community interest which is part of a successful lunch program. It's just as you mentioned at the beginning of our discussion...school lunch programs are of universal interest, because they promote the better health of the future citizens of this state, and of the whole nation...and every community is interested in doing that.

ANNCR: And there you have it, friends, this week's report on home front food activities.....with _____ and _____ of the Production & Marketing Administration office, at _____. Listen again (next week at this same time) for current news and information on FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM...AT HOME AND ABROAD. This broadcast on America's wartime food program is presented especially for _____ farmers and consumers.

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Production & Marketing Administration
Information Service
821 Market Street, Room 555
San Francisco 3, California
Western Area

Approx. Time 15 min.
Oct. 31, 1945
District & State Directors
Can Fit to Alloted Time

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F735

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM---AT HOME AND ABROAD
(Weekly Script No. 83)

District and State Directors are urged to time all scripts in advance. News releases from this office are a good source of additional news items:

SUBJECT: FAO
Spring Porkers
Fat Salvage
Food Allocations
UNRRA

PARTICIPANTS: Announcer
PMA

All Music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to broadcast.

MUSIC UP AND UNDER

ANNCR: Good_____, friends. We bring you another of our weekly broadcasts about food. Now that Victory is here, everyone of us wants to do everything he or she can, to help this great nation of ours in the reconversion to peacetime living. Our government still has a tremendous food management job ahead. How is it handling this job? And what can you do to help? You'll find out if you listen each week to:

PMA: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.....AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ANNCR: And now here is_____, assistant state director for the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As usual, we look to him for timely news and information on that very important subject, food.

PMA: In fact,_____, the weather is no longer the only common subject of conversation among strangers....food is running it a close second... and rightly so. When we hear from members of the first conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization at Quebec that two-thirds of the people of the world do not get enough food....we realize how much for granted we've taken our contrasting plenty of food here in the United States.

ANNCR: Well, certainly this new worldwide food organization is a step in the right direction...,it gives us all hope that this problem of hunger in the world will be solved....even though we know it's going to take a long time.

PIA: The one thing we do know for certain, however, is that diets of people can be improved by applying even the simplest rules of nutrition... that for the undernourished// or seriously ill-nourished people, even a slight improvement in their diet can mean better health. I think most people in this country have learned that the Basic Seven Rules for daily eating can help them accomplish a lot toward good health. That's why it has been suggested to the Food and Agriculture Organization that one of its first steps would be to help set up national nutrition organizations in as many nations as possible.

ANNCR: Something like our own national nutrition program, with state and county committees...and an educational program to get more people to eat the right food.

PIA: And you can see, from the progress we've made in the past few years, how much can be done on a world wide scale. Of course, we still have a long way to go ourselves, on this nutrition business. Nutrition scientists will tell you that there is still a good deal we haven't found out about the various properties of food.

ANNCR: So we'll have to depend on the scientists for further research on vitamins and that sort of thing.

PMA: ...and meanwhile put what information they do give us to work...by practical application to our daily eating....This brings me to the point that during the war, we paid a lot of attention to proper diet. We knew we needed the best of health on the homefront, if we as individuals were to contribute the maximum toward winning the war. Now that the war is over, we still need to pay as much attention to the Basic Seven Food chart as we ever did. It also takes healthy nations to build and maintain a lasting peace.

ANNCR: Well, certainly now that food shortages are less prevalent...now that the housewife has a wider range of unrationed foods available...and ration points are lower on meats and fats and oils...it should be easier for her to figure out a proper diet for her family.

PMA: That's very true. And along the line of an improved domestic diet, I'm sure every housewife...in fact, nearly every person...is interested in the production goals which Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson announced recently for the spring pig crop...

ANNCR: You mean, there's actually hopes that the day will really come when the housewife doesn't have to go into her butcher shop and say prayerfully "Do you have any bacon or ham?"....

PMA: I mean exactly that. If everything turns out right for the pork producers of the nation, I'm very sure we'll be getting bacon and ham without much trouble.

ANNCR: What can we expect from next spring's pig crop?

PMA: The goal is set for the nation at 52 million head....

ANNCR: How does that compare with this year's spring crop....'course civilians didn't see too much of that....

PMA: This 52-million-head goal for next spring is about what farmers actually raised this year...even though it's less than the goal set for last spring's crop. However, the military is taking considerably less pork and lard...so civilians will get more of the crop than they've had during the war period.

ANNCR: You mentioned something about "if everything turns out all right for the producer", we'd get about this many pigs....

PMA: Perhaps first I should explain just how the Secretary of Agriculture is able to set up a national goal for pig production that farmers can work toward.

ANNCR: That's a good idea.

PMA: It's like this. Reports from farmers show how many sows they have... Science has taught us about how many pigs we can expect each sow to raise, on a national average. So, from these two facts, it's fairly simple to determine just about how many pigs these sows will raise. Feed is also vitally important...and October estimates on the corn crop indicated there'll be sufficient corn for 52 million pigs. With other feeds in fairly good supply, looks like the feed angle is under control. That's the story from the farmer's side of the picture....

ANNCR: And, in setting this goal, I suppose the Secretary of Agriculture would also need to consider the national appetite for pork...

PMA: Not only the national appetite for civilians....but military needs as well, and possibly a margin for liberated areas...After all, we don't want to encourage farmers to raise more hogs than they can sell...

ANNCR: If there could be such a thing, in this bacon-hungry, ham-hungry nation of ours.....

PMA: It's conceivable that we could have a pork surplus...although at this stage of the game it hardly seems possible. However, in arriving at this particular production goal, the Secretary of Agriculture considered an estimate of the amount of money people will have next winter to buy pork and lard. Remember that this spring pig crop won't be fattened and ready for market for another year....

ANNCR: But meantime we do have the current fall pig crop to count on...

PMA: Oh yes....I don't think you'll have to wait a year to satisfy that hunger you have for bacon and ham....For both next year, and the following year total meat production will be about as large as the current year....And that's large enough to meet our needs. Now I'd like to mention a group of commodities definitely on the short side in our national food list.

ANNCR: You mean, fats and oils again.

PMA: Right again...it's that old problem. Perhaps a good many housewives find it hard to understand why the points on butter and other fats and oils are all reduced to eight points a pound....and yet, the government still begs them to turn in every drop of used kitchen fats.

ANNCR: Well, now, wouldn't you find that a little difficult...if you didn't happen to know the answers?

PMA: Yes, perhaps so. But the story isn't as much of a paradox as it seems. To begin with, we now appear to have a sufficient supply of edible fats and oils....and remember that word "edible"....to give civilians what they can buy, at the ration point value of eight points a pound.

ANNCR: Then the answer is, that we need to continue fat salvage, because of the shortage of inedible fats and oils.

PMA: That's it. These inedible fats and oils...those drops...teaspoonsful ...and tablespoonsful...the housewife saves in a can and takes to her grocer or butcher are urgently needed for industrial uses. They're particularly needed right now, as we've said many times before, for the reconversion from the manufacture of wartime goods to peacetime production.

ANNCR: So, probably we need the inedible used fats and oils as much now as we did in the war days.....

PMA: ....if not more,_____. As the years have gone by, during which we've been unable to get imports for pre-war sources, naturally the shortage of total fats and oils has become more acute. Right now, while there may be more fats and oils for people to consume as food than we had six months ago, say....there are less for manufacturing needs.

ANNCR: And you've mentioned many times the long list of peacetime articles... things we use and need every day...which require used fats and oils in their production.

PMA: Certainly we don't want to reach such a low point in our supply of inedible fats and oils, that it becomes necessary to use edible fats and oils for manufacturing purposes. There is no other answer, you know, on the manufacture of soap. This product absolutely requires fats and oils.

ANNCR: And Americans need soap to keep clean. Think of the difficulties some of the countries had under Nazi domination, when they didn't have sufficient soap.

PMA: That's right. Soap helps to prevent disease and pestilence. In the making of soap, there are important by-products which many other industries need. Some products require actual soap in their production.

ANNCR: Seems to me the only way civilians can be sure of keeping this better supply of edible fats and oils, is if housewives turn in enough inedible fats and greases for manufacturing purposes.

PMA: Exactly. The total supply of fats and oils is so much...and no more. If we don't get sufficient quantities of the inedible item , which is a by-product of kitchen and household use of edible fats and oils obviously, it may be necessary for manufacturers to use some of the edible product. That would mean cutting into the civilian quota.

ANNCR: Then, housewives should be very happy over this latest lowering of point values on fats and oils. And perhaps they will show their gratitude by helping Uncle Sam to build up the necessary supply of used fats and oils.

PMA: An excellent way of putting it,_____.

ANNCR: Now, what else can you tell us today....to keep us more fully informed of important matters on the food front?

PMA: Right now, many folks are no doubt indulging in considerable across-the-table discussion about how much food we should send to Europe.

ANNCR: In the old days, they used to call it "corner-store" talk...and much of it was done around the old wood heater where the citizens of the village would gather for a brief visit...as they left the general store with their supply of provisions.

PMA: And this habit of "talking things over" is probably as deep a tradition in the American way of living as our Thanks giving dinner.

ANNCR: Yes, and this year, _____, is the first real Thanksgiving Americans have had since 1941....

PMA: Well, certainly one of the things we can be thankful for....aside from our gratefulness for the end of a hard, costly, heartbreaking war against ruthless oppressors...is the fact that the United Nations is making a determined effort to solve the great need for food in the liberated areas.

ANNCR: I think we realize there can't be any real freedom in the world, if there is hunger and starvation. So, I'm sure our listeners will be interested to know that while the food supply is improving for American civilians, the future is also looking brighter in Europe.

PMA: The final quarter of this year, it's estimated we'll send from 3 to 3 and a half million tons of food to Europe. Up to September 20, we had sent over six million tons. This figure included shipments to the United Kingdom and British Services. It also includes other European countries under lend-lease, countries supplied by UNRRA and shipments for military relief feeding. However, it does not include food to Russia. Furthermore, UNRRA is directly attacking the problem of helping to get the agricultural areas of Europe back into food production.

ANNCR: And we know that's a difficult problem to solve. Our veterans returning from the European theatre have told us about the devastation of the transportation systems over there....and the ruined farming areas.

PMA: There's no question.....UNRRA is making a double-barrelled attack on the food problems of Europe. Actual food is being sent for the relief of the hungry, and to prevent starvation. Then, secondly, seeds are being provided...and breeding livestock to rebuild the necessary numbers of livestock to

work the fields and supply meat and dairy products.

ANNCR: This UNRRA program is quite important...do you happen to know how extensive it is?....that is, aside from supplying actual food and this assistance you mention to help with food production.

PMA: I don't know many of the details....however, in general, the full UNRRA program covers direct relief in food and clothing...aid in disease control...help in re-establishing health and welfare services...and assistance in the rehabilitation of both industry and agriculture. Obviously, the purpose in supplying livestock, seed, fertilizer, agricultural machinery, and other needs for agricultural rehabilitation, is to help these countries regain their own ability to produce as much food for their own people as possible.

ANNCR: And there you have it, friends, this week's report on home front food activities.....with _____ of the Production & Marketing Administration office, at _____. Listen again (next week at this same time) for current news and information on FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.....AT HOME AND ABROAD. This broadcast on America's wartime food program is presented especially for _____ farmers and consumers.

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